BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. NO. 120.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

No news received by telegraph last night.

Western North Carolina.

We take the following items relative to affairs in our Western counties, from the Asheville *News* of the 24th:

Our Western Counties.—Col. Palmer returned a few days since from a somewhat extended trip through the western counties. He cleared the western border of the raiders who were recently committing outrages upon our defenceless people; and made such arrangements, in the disposition of troops, &c., as will, we have reason to hope, prevent the roids to which that portion of the country has been subject.

The people of the western counties have suffered heavily at the hands of the common enemy; and they have not hitherto, owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, received that protection which we have reason to know the authorities were always most anxious to extend. The outrages and robberies they have endured have not impaired their devotion to our cause, nor increased their love for the beastly invader. They are hopeful, and ever ready to co-operate with the authorities in the defence of the country.

Our red allies, the Cherokee Indians, are spoken of as rendering good service. They are true as steel to the Confederacy; and notwithstanding Federal agents have been among them, making alluring promises, they stand firm and are ever ready to take the war path at the command of "*Will Stekee*"—as they call Col. Thomas.

The late raid into Clay and Cherokee was undertaken by the Yankees partly for the purpose of preventing the enrollment of conscripts in those counties. In this they succeeded, but vamosed immediately upon hearing of the approach of our troops.

Laurel Again Broke Loose.—Every few weeks some outrage is committed which renders it necessary to send a force into Laurel, to punish the bands of deserters and tories who, making that their rendezvous, sally out to attack small parties of our soldiers, kill a citizen, plunder a house, or commit some other diabolical outrage. The butchery at Indian Creek, heretofore referred to, induced the authorities to send a force into that country some days ago. Two skirmishes took place last week. One on Wednesday, in which some Home Guards, under Col. Bird, of Yancey county, fought Col. Kirk and his band, killing one and wounding two or three. Our loss two men slightly wounded.

On Saturday morning last, Maj. McDowell, of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th regiment, encountered Kirk. A sharp engagement followed, in which Maj. McDowell killed five or six of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. We had one man killed on the field, Henry Gilbert of Henderson county, a member of Capt. Morris' company, and several wounded, one of whom has since died. Maj. McDowell himself was severely wounded in the arm, and is now here.

On Sunday morning last, Col. Palmer, our vigilant Department commander, with a portion of the 18th Mississippi, went down to the seat of operations. If Kirk will "come to time" the Mississippi boys will give a good account of themselves. We fear, however, that Kirk will be where the Irishman's flea was when he put his finger on him—not there.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY ON GOVERNOR BROWN'S MESSAGE.

We published yesterday an extract from the *Mercury*, but the compositor failed to give the credit. We publish the following from the same paper:

"Our readers are aware how consistently and continuously we have opposed the secret sessions of Congress. Gov. Brown, in his late message to the Legislature of Georgia, very justly denounces them with great force. The pretext for them was to keep our measures and divisions from the enemy. The principal and real object was to make the members of Congress and the Executive free from the trammels of an intelligent public opinion, and practically irresponsible to the people. The Yankees have so far respected the people that they have never attempted to conceal from them their proceedings in Congress. If secrecy in the proceedings of their Congress could aid them in carrying on the war, who doubts that they would have been made secret? Are the people of the Confederate States less worthy of confidence on the part of their representatives than the Yankees? The veil of secrecy was not only put upon the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the Confederate States, but after the Confederacy was fully organized, it was perpetuated, and has been kept over Congressional proceedings to this day. Has this been done from any respect to our enemies? Can any division which took place on the various amendments to the Constitution proposed or adopted effect injuriously the war? This is a mere pretext.

The irresponsibility of Congress to the States and the people, by the furtive expedient of secret sessions, is totally inconsistent with the free Government established by the Constitution of the States and of the Confederacy. They have been the beginning of the course of policy, which has been steadily pursued, of making the Government of the Confederate States like the Government of the United States, from which we have separated. It has been the grand expedient of usurpation and centralization. Ignorant of what course their Representatives pursued, and with a penalty put over them of expulsion from Congress, if they divulged it—how could the people understandingly control their Representatives.

Will our readers throughout the country just pause for a moment, and each of them ask himself, "Do I know how my Representative has spoken or voted on the vast and innumerable measures which, for the last three years, have been passed by Congress? Do I know how he voted in the late Tax measures, and his reasons therefor; or on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in 1862; or on the later suspension of the act at the last session of Congress?" If he and the people are ignorant, and are intentionally kept in ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate government but a despotism, supported by a dependent oligarchy of the members of Congress? When this insidious policy of secrecy in Congress was adopted and tolerated by the people, all the rest was a natural sequence. To usurp power on the part of the Executive and Congress, and to follow blind on the part of the people, was the pursuing result.

Under such a course of things, collision between the Confederate government and the States to which it belonged, was inevitable. No man, but one who utterly despised the people of the Confederate States, could have anticipated any other result. We have earnestly tried to prevent this collision, at least, until the war was over. Step by step we have thought we saw the Confederate government, from its first beginning in secret session in Congress, verging towards unlimited assumption of power, and step by step we have endeavored to prevent it by blazing out the landmarks of the Constitution, and calling upon its administrators to hold sacred its limitations. And even when these limitations have been overthrown, we have been silent.

The State of Georgia stands up against the usurpations of the Confederate government? Will Georgia stand alone? No! The act of Congress suspending the *habeas corpus* act is dead. And that secret star-chamber, where, hundreds of years ago, assumed power was strangled by our English forefathers, will not be built up here.

GEN. D. H. HILL AND THE BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA.

While the writer of this article was in the vicinity of Chattanooga, in the autumn of 1863, he communicated two or three letters to the Charlestou *Courier*, which freely animadverted upon the military judgment of Gen. D. H. Hill during the battle of Chicamauga. The information on which the opinion, not merely of the correspondent, but of others, was based, was derived from conversation with those who were supposed to be familiar with the principal details connected with that battle. In our last issue, however, we published an extract from a review of the campaign of Gen. Bragg at Chicamauga, which appeared in a recent number of the Richmond *Enquirer*, written, as that Journal intimates, by one authorized and certainly fully competent to do justice to the subject. In that article, it is plainly stated that the causes of failure in the campaign around Chattanooga are due to Gens. Longstreet, Polk and Hindman. Without questioning the truth or falsity of this allegation, we remark briefly that the name of Gen. D. H. Hill does not appear in the article in any light which detracts from his well-earned reputation—a fact which conclusively shows that Gen. Bragg had no fault to find with that officer, and that so far as his judgment or his acts on that occasion are concerned, he is as much above imputation as any other officer who did his measure of duty on that eventful day. Were it not so, General D. H. Hill, long before this time, would have had his position defined by a Court of Inquiry.

Under these circumstances, it is an act of justice not more to Gen. Hill than to ourselves that, having made free use of his name in a public manner, we should, in the same public manner, with the light of the revelation before us, confess that we were misled by the information to which we had had access, and that that justice was not done to him which subsequent revelation proves to be his due.

We are prompted to make this frank avowal by no suggestion of others, and by no other motive than a desire to compensate for all errors of judgment on our part, which may have had the effect of marring, in any degree, the wholesome influence which should ever attend the presence and authority of a commanding officer.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

AN "M. D." IN PETTICOATS.—The following extraordinary notice appears in a Yankee paper:

Miss Mary C. Walker, M. D., who arrived here last week, with orders to report to Dr. Perrin for duty has been ordered to report to Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade in Jeff. C. Davis' division. She left yesterday for Gordon's Mills, where the brigade is now stationed. The young lady is very pretty, and is said to thoroughly understand her profession.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

March 10-tf MANY CITIZENS, of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
March 16-td

PITTSBORO', March 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the Progress:

MY DEAR SIR—After consulting with my friends I have concluded to withdraw my name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District. You will please publish my withdrawal and request those papers that have published it to do the same.

Yours, respectfully, WM. P. TAYLOR.
March 26-d&w1w

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.

WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax. S. D. WALLACE,
March 23 d&wtlA President.

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 26.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 00
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$8
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL	$30 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress, from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Sec'y.
March 18 d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2taw1m

Quartermaster's Department,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county if it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.
JNO. B. BECKWITH,
March 22-dlww2w County Commissioner.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M.
P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 24, 1864

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINued until further notice.
March 26-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 150 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.
KING, POGUE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at
March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.
Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

Surgeon General's Office.
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.
At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.
At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.
At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.
At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.
At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.
At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.
At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.
At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.
March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

NOTICE.

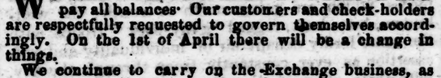
OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

NOTICE.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.
By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
March 18-12 Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.
March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-1f

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 3-td

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ross, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adj. Gen. [Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ... William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $9,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Clerk. Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington Street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. WM. S. PEBBLE,
March 24-6t Captain & A. Q. M.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 12 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood work of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
March 29-4w G. A. CLACK
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE [illegible] Tax on the Stocks held by individuals
By order of the Board of Directors
THOS. WEBB,
March 23-1w President.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

"The Ohio Democratic Convention have adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war and the subjugation of the South." Such is a short but significant sentence taken from the last Northern news. Opposed to the prosecution of the war and the subjugation of the South! Who opposed to it? The Ohio Democracy, and we might add the entire Democracy of the whole North—that great party that voted for Douglas in 1860, and against the Black Republicans last fall. And it is this great party of honest men, who hate and loathe Abolition fanaticism as cordially as we of the South, that we would co-operate with for the overthrow of Lincoln and his power.—Let Lincoln be crushed by the combined effort of the South and the Conservative, anti-war party at the North, and then we may talk of peace with some assurance of being heard. Crush the Republican party at the polls next fall and peace will follow in ninety days; but we can look for no peace while that tyrant is in power, for he has gone so far that retreat would be worse for him and his party than to go on.

Instead, then, of denouncing the entire North, we should realize the fact that the great Conservative party of that section are our friends—as well in New England as the Northwest—and if we can assist them to transfer the management of their government from the hands of the Radical Republicans to their own, we shall begin to see light ahead. The Democrats of the North would not continue this war for conquest and subjugation, and once in power, should they not be able to induce us to accept their terms, they would agree to ours, and the end would come. Peace, blessed peace, would again smile over the continent and the hearts of thirty-odd millions of people would be made to rejoice. The Northern Democrats were opposed to the beginning of the war and they are opposed to its continuance, and it is for their benefit and to strengthen their organization that we would have the Confederate and State governments keep their peace propositions prominently before the world. Lincoln may reject our overtures with scorn, but he cannot prevent the effect they would produce on the minds of Northern Conservatives.

Our people are thoroughly united in the determination to prosecute the war until an honorable and satisfactory peace can be had, but we all know we can never get out of it by fighting alone. We cannot conquer the North any more than the North can conquer us. The wisdom of the council chamber must be invoked at last, and the sooner the better for the mutual prosperity of both sections. We do not at all fear subjugation, for the South, if only half a dozen States will stand up as North Carolina has and will do, can keep up and support an army of two or three hundred thousand men for ten or twenty years; and a power with such an army in the field can never be subjugated. The Democracy of the North, the reasoning, reflecting Conservatives of the North, know this; and feeling that there has been blood enough shed and suffering enough caused they are for peace. Shall we not meet them half way?

Two More Days.

The "last dollar and last man" gentry and others who have been exerting themselves to injure the currency, and all others, will remember that notes of all denominations may be funded at the *Progress Office* until Thursday night, midnight. As a friend of the government and the cause of the South we believe it to be our duty to take whatever currency may be put in circulation. Bring it in.

MARCH, capricious, coquettish and uncertain, is about to *March* out, and we are glad of it. The month is generally unpleasant, but the last ten days have been unusually bad, and the sooner we are clear of the month the better shall we like it. They tell us wheat looks promising. We hope it is so, for flour is very high, and those who have it refuse to take anything but small notes. Original secessionists are constantly refusing the currency, and the people, the cause and the army are the sufferers.

WITHDRAWN.—One by one the candidates for Congressional honors in the 7th District are giving way, and we suppose the election day will find but two in the field, viz: Hon. J. M. Leach, *Holdenite*, and A. G. Foster, Esq., *Vancite*. These two gentlemen, we learn, do not hesitate to take ground in favor of their favorites for Governor, and as the merits of the contest will indicate to some extent, the probable result in August, it will be looked for with much interest.

Gov. Vance is spending the present week with the Army of Northern Virginia. He addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade on Saturday and was to speak again on Monday, and every day during the week.

PROMOTED.—We are glad to see that Captain A. Myers, Commissary for the post of Salisbury, has been promoted to the rank of Major. Capt. Myers is a good and efficient officer and we are glad to hear of his promotion.

Dr. Deems is to address the people of Mecklenburg, in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Court, on the state of the country.

AFFAIRS IN "WEST VIRGINIA.—A letter containing some account of affairs in Northwestern Virginia, written by an officer who has just returned from Barbour county, says:

The bogus government has been able to collect but a very small portion of its taxes from the people of Barbour. The sheriffs, &c., have to be supported by a company of armed men, and are bushwhacked at every step. There is a settlement on Sandy Creek called Guinea Town, peopled by quadroons and free negroes, numbering about one hundred arms-bearing men, who refuse to give up the arms heretofore issued them by the Yankee government. The Yankees marched on them 120 strong, and were met and repulsed by these settlers three different times, killing five and wounding eleven. They were masters of the situation at last accounts. They want the substance as well as the shadow of freedom. They inquired of Capt. —— if we would receive them as a company in our service.

The Union men of Northern Virginia have despaired of subjugating the South, but expect West Virginia to be held by the Federal government, and the independence of the balance acknowledged. The people of that section say that the question of another Confederacy is being mooted in Indiana and Southern Illinois and Northern Ohio, privately, and that it may culminate even as soon as the next Presidential election. God speed it.

THE SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES VISITS NEW YORK.

[Southern Correspondence of the London Times.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

So far as my own experience goes, it would appear that there is no more difficulty in passing from Washington to Richmond, and from Richmond to Washington, than there is in proceeding from the latter place to Baltimore, or from Augusta to Charleston. Of course I would not have your readers imagine that it is desirable for a stranger to follow the example of the able author of "Guy Livingstone," and to talk secession publicly for many weeks in Baltimore before he hazards the experiment of passing through the lines to Richmond. With such antecedents he will probably insure failure when he makes his effort to cross the border; but, assuming that he possesses ordinary discretion and confidence, there is nothing to prevent a man passing backward and forward when he pleases, except considerable exposure on the Potomac river, and possibly a long walk upon either bank. There is in fact abundant reason to think that the seats of the two rival governments of this continent habitually swarm with emissaries, from the enemy. Such will probably always be the case when the belligerents speak the same language, and more so where their lines stretch over such an immensity of area. But it is felt in Richmond, and probably also in Washington, that the presence of spies is of wonderfully little importance. There is nothing that could injure the Confederate cause to be picked up in the streets of Richmond, for upon the whole, considering the irksomeness, the pressure, and the weariness engendered by the war, I do not believe that history can exhibit so harmonious and homogenous a nation as the Southerners.

Similarly, from various reasons, and chiefly, as I believe, from their ignorance about the South, the war fever in the North has swept all opposition before it since General Lee's retreat and the fall of Vicksburg. It will take at least twelve months more of hope deferred before the North consents to drain the bitter cup so long and so resolutely held away from its lips by the staunch old George III. That this cup will have to be drained, if not within the next twelve months, at least within the next twelve years, is, in my judgment, as inexorable a fact as mathematical demonstration, as much beyond Federal prevention as the revolution of the planets. There is a strange, shadowy sense of unreality attached to passing sixteen months in and about Richmond, and then waking to find one's self in Washington. To describe such a transition would demand not only unrivalled descriptive and antithetical excellence, but also some such quaintness of conceit as has exhibited Rip Van Winkle starting from his slumber in Sleepy Hollow. In Richmond the spectator has for months and months been familiar with war about his path and about his bed, and at his meals and under every roof. War is breathed in every breath, wafted upon every breeze, heard in every sound, visible at every step. For grace and elegance and lettered ease there is neither time nor superfluity of resource; nor, it must be added, are they compatible with the sublime earnestness of temper exhibited by man and woman. Sentries at the head of every street substantiate the passer's identity and investigate his right to be absent from the army.

At early dawn you are awakened by the monotonous chorus of thousands of negroes, engaged in finishing the defensive works around Richmond, and going forth cheerfully to their labor, which has long assumed such proportions as to defy the assault of 200,000 men. This is no idle statement of my own, but taken from the lips of the oldest, ablest, and least boastful of Confederate officers, whose name will suggest itself to every reader. Cannon are constantly seen in the streets—either new twelve pounder Napoleons going up to the army from the Tredegar Works, or guns which have undergone repair, or field pieces which are going north or south; the well-known, lean, lank, ragged "gray-back" troops, with the satire lordly defiant air of individuality and self-assertion as ever, constantly troop through the city, with their old wild discordant yells, making day or night hideous. The familiar Southern tunes of "Dixie" or "The Mocking Bird," execrably interpreted by a few fifes, a cornet and a drum, contrast marvelously with the rich swell of the German bands in Washington, which render to perfection the "Last Rose of Summer," or one of Mendelssohn's superb marches, crashing among the distant echoes of Pennsylvania avenue. And yet there is a heart, a nerve and a sauciness about the Southern "Dixie" and the mien of its interpreters, which are looked for in vain among the stolid German musicians of Washington, and the gaudy troops, bedizened with gold lace, who follow them.

But other symptoms of war, with the exception of the uniforms in the streets, Washington has none to show. The redundancy of "greenbacks"—those evidences, according to Mr. Seward, of a mighty nation's exuberant prosperity—is very perceptible in the increased crowd of the streets and the hungry look of greed which every face wears. But perhaps there is no sadder sight of the times, which have brought sudden wealth to all and moral thoughtfulness to none, than the ubiquity and boldness of the frail sisterhood, who throng every avenue and public resort, seeking the smiles of the contractors, peculators and *nouveaux riches*, and blending in a scene which could alone be photographed in language by the pen of a Juvenal. On every side money flows as though the Potomac were the Pactolus. The dome of the Capitol, which once promised to share the fate, without rivaling the beauty of the Cologne Cathedral, is finished, and surmounted by a Goddess of such Liberty as even Madame Roland never conceived. The hotels are thronged to bursting. Willard's, in particular, is occupied by an excited, pink-eyed, seething crowd, such as vibrates in the *coulisses* of the Parisian Bourse.

At night, theatres, gambling houses, "Varieties," and worse dens of infamy, veiled under no pretense at disguise, vie with the attractions of the "inspired mind of Philadelphia," Miss Anna Dickinson. Mr. Seward's optimism is accepted without thought or comment; no sound of war, save the occasional boom of cannon being tried at the navy yard (a sound soothing to Yankee vanity) ever flutters in the senses; Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase openly, and Mr. Seward secretly, are speculating much more as to their chances for the next Presidency, than as to the strength of General Lee or the designs of President Davis. Proceed next to New York, and the recollections of Richmond, blurred by intercourse with Washington, fade into the hazy distance, and can be recalled only by a vigorous effort of the understanding. But as he journeys northward from Washington, the passenger cannot but dreamily contrast the memory of his recent sufferings upon the over-taxed railroads of "Dixie" with the speed, comfort and the roominess of the Northern car.

I shall not attempt to carry your readers into Broadway—a thousand times described, but as indiscribable as Niagara—nor to enter upon any attempt at detail. There is such matter for all feeling in this street that the mind sinks crushed. Luxury, ostentation, heedlessness, heartlessness—the richest furs, the gaudiest silks, the brightest bonnets, the most glittering diamonds, operas, theatres, concerts, *cafes chantants*, rare shows of every hue—why should I seek to prolong the list? At Delmonico's famous restaurant, or at the *Maison Doree*, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians, and Englishmen, discuss wines and viands to which nothing superior can be exhibited at Phillippe's or at Vefour's. As for a thought of the war, of the five hundred thousand souls which it has hurled into eternity from the North, or the two hundred thousand Confederates who have died grimly *pro aris et focis*—why speak or think of such a ghastly theme? Good taste forbids its mention; nevertheless, if ever among the upper ten thousand its name is breathed, it struck me that four times out of five the speaker's sympathy was with the South and Jeff. Davis.

Occasionally, with the useful *surfeit* of magnificent bands, regiments, "fresh from our victorious glorious battle-fields," parade along Broadway, with battle-flags tattered and torn, and (as is imagined) riddled in shreds by the tornado of shot through which they have passed. I have, as it happens, seen two many Confederate battle-flags which have been through every encounter of the war, and which (as the Northern bullets are far more numerous than the Southern) have been exposed to a fiercer fire, to believe in this demonstration of Northern bloodthirstiness. But the sight never fails "to bring the house down," and elicit the rapturous cheers of Broadway, which believes in the truthfulness of the exhibition, and makes many a secret resolve to keep far away from the spot where such scenes are enacted. But of all things the most astonishing and bewildering to the stranger fresh from Richmond is the incredible ignorance and credulity of these careless sons and daughters. I have hardly patience to dwell upon the evidences of my meaning.

A slave who has run away from Richmond, and gives out that he has escaped from President Davis, is elevated into an authority, and mounts the rostum through the columns of the public journals. "The Southern armies are melting away by desertion, and Lee and Longstreet can hardly keep the field." It will be as well to state, once for all, that in the spring and summer, and autumn months, the balance of deserters is always in favor of the Confederates, but that in the depth of winter, while inaction and stagnation prevail, the Federals are, as if it were, tethered by their teeth to their own standards. "North Carolina is on the eve of yielding to the banishments of Gen. Butler, and headed by Gov. Vance, will be back in the Union by the 4th of next July." Am I dreaming, or did I hear a fortnight ago from Governor Vance that he would rather fight for twenty years than consent to anything but full, final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union? "Vice-President Stephens, the ablest man in the South, is at the Point of death." During sixteen month in the Confederate States I have never seen, or scarcely ever heard of Vice-President Stephens. The list of similar chimeras might be swelled to infinity. As it was in the beginning, so it is now, and so it will be to the end. *Suppressio veri* alternates with *Suggestio falsi*. The Union must and shall be maintained, because every man in the Northern States so wills it, and will give his last dollar rather than abandon the contest!—It is useless to reply that the dollars which they are giving are "bogus," that this war will be won not by those who print the fastest, but by those who shed their blood most freely, and face self-denial with most sublime indifference.

Secondly, as I looked down on Broadway and mused upon its kaleidoscopic faces, I could not but remember the reflections of one of the brightest intellects in Richmond, as he told me, when taking leave of him, in what garb I should find New York, and described the scene before me with the intuition of genius, and in words which it would be well if I could reproduce for your readers. He said: "What delights me above all is to hear of the wealth, the splendor, the lavish prodigality of New York. Tiffany never had such a demand for diamonds; Stewart can hardly sell a shawl if it is worth less than one thousand five hundred dollars. Never were there such imports of woman's gear from Paris, of *articles de luxe* from London. For all this payment in gold is indispensable; the day of reckoning will come, though it may not be yet!" It is impossible not to ask, "When will that day come?" I own that I do not think the end is at hand yet. It is not necessary that I should waste your readers' time by pointing out that a defensive war has never yet been stopped by financial destitution, and that, therefore, the depreciation of the Southern currency is of no significant moment. But although in the course of the present year gold cannot but constantly be on the rise in New York, even although the North may gain considerable success, it will be long before the fabrics of visionary wealth which they are worshipping will crumble into dust.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Criticism on the measures of the present Administration of the Confederate Government, which seeks to weaken public confidence in its ability or its virtue, is reprehensible, because it would be injurious to the cause of the country. But criticism, which has for its object the exposure of errors with a view to their future correction, is a duty to that cause which patriotism and wisdom alike require of every good citizen. It is in this spirit we propose to offer some reflections on the passage of the present act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. We have refrained from doing so hitherto because the attention of the people seemed chiefly directed to other questions upon which that body had passed in secret session, and which had been made public only since its adjournment.

Attacks upon personal liberty are always more dangerous than those made on either the property or even the life of a citizen. Such is the tenacity with which men cling to the rights of property that the forcible seizure of one man's goods is generally regarded by the community as an invasion of the rights of all. It at once arrests the attention of all, and all becoming interested devote their energies so thoroughly to an investigation of the supposed outrage that the wrong is soon redressed, and an ample remedy for the injury found. So when a citizen is suddenly and maliciously deprived of life, the moral sense of the community is so shocked that eager pursuit is at once made for the murderer, and we never tire until he is brought before the tribunals of justice. But this is not the case with attacks on personal liberty. Here the citizen is taken away from us and confined in a cell, where his friends soon lose sight of him, his case is forgotten, and men, as long as they are permitted to pursue their own busy avocations, cease to bestow a though upon them. Though alive, yet is he buried. So vital are these truths that Blackstone, in his discussion of personal rights, directs the attention of the law student to them among his earliest lectures.

It is very natural, therefore, that the currency and tax bills should have first arrested the attention of the country, while a measure of far more vital importance than either should have been postponed for future consideration. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the most sacred enjoyed by any subject or citizen of the Anglo Saxon race. It is an Englishman's birthright; it is the crowning liberty which an American freeman enjoys. Said Dr. Johnson, the most bigoted of Tories, to Boswell, "the *habeas corpus* is the single advantage which our Government has over that of other countries." And Macauley, in speaking of the efforts of James II to secure the repeal of the *habeas corpus* act, says "that it was natural that a tyrant should hate the most stringent curb that ever legislation imposed on tyranny." This feeling remained deeply fixed in his mind to the last, and appears in the instructions which he drew up when in exile for his son. But the *habeas corpus* act, passed during the ascendancy of the Whigs, was not more dear to the Whigs than the Tories. It is, indeed, not wonderful that this great law should be highly prized by all Englishmen, without distinction of party, for it is a law which, not by circuitous but direct operation, adds to the security and happiness of every inhabitant of the realm.

If this law is worthy of this high eulogy, if it is so highly prized by every English subject, if it has been uninterruptedly observed in America to our day, does it not become a duty of the highest importance to the country to enquire why has it now been suspended. The Constitution reads, "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." There are not all these circumstances which must exist before the suspension of the privileges of the writ, is allowable. It is now the pretended that there exists anywhere throughout the Confederacy any rebellion against the chosen government of the people. An invasion does exist, but never before did invasion discover that the public safety had so little need of a suspension of the law. Amid contumely and oppression, the people sacrificing every vestige of material wealth, aye more in many cases, regard for the rights for which the blood of their fathers and children had been spilled in the hope that what had been temporarily lost, would be permanently won; the people have exhibited a spirit of self-denying patriotism unexampled in the history of the civilized world. Neither have the courts of the country been wanting in this spirit.

In the judgment of many wise and loyal men, they have adopted the most latitudinarian construction of statutes and constitutions to sustain the measures of government. Never before in the history of time has war furnished an example of people more firmly united, so devotedly determined to make every needful sacrifice for the great cause for which they contended, as has been illustrated in the struggle of these Confederate States. But why argue the question of necessity? It is due to the country that Congress should have shown some reason for its action. Upon that body the affirmative of the proposition lies. No explanation of necessity has yet been offered; and here we might close with the remark, that until it is exhibited, the argument of the opponents of suspension is complete. But the history of the adoption of the clause, permitting the suspension of the privilege of the writ, under any circumstances, should have taught Congress that it was an extreme necessity which would permit the passage of such an act. The language now used in the Confederate Constitution, so far as we have been able to ascertain, was first used in the Constitution of the United States.

There were three States which voted that the Constitution should read, "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended." They were North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. It was on the motion of a man of monarchical principles, Governeur Morril, that the present Constitution was adopted. Among the reasons which Luther Martin, of Maryland, probably the ablest lawyer who sat in that Convention, assigned in his report to the Legislature of that State for his refusal to support the Constitution, was the fact that it entrusted this dangerous power to Congress. Wisdom dictated that with such lights before them, our representatives should have long hesitated before they had consented to the suspension of this great palladium of personal liberty.

Aside from the argument of necessity, the question arises what is the object of suspension? The usual reason assigned is that in this period of suspension certain offenders can be reached, and certain evils suppressed, who would escape, or which would flourish under the operation of law. Never was a greater mistake made. The suspension of the law has been generally the cause of those very disturbances which it was sought thereby to crush. This is the testimony of history and individual experience. Such was the opinion of Erskine, the most illustrious name which adorns the annals of the English bar. He who had more experience on this subject than any other one man, was active in his opposition to a continuance of a suspension act in England on this very ground.

The bill has proved already a great source of evil in itself. Where the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed, it has created division. However much we might differ on other questions of governmental policy, yet all could lay aside such differences for a time, with the hope of reconciling them in the future. But this bill is so thoroughly radical in its character that it cannot fail to create parties, and parties we must not have. It is calculated to injure us abroad. What a glarious contrast did the free and enlightened press of Great Britain draw between our Northern foes and ourselves, when at the North the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended and we lived in the full enjoyment of its privilege.

It was but recenty that an article in Blackwood, deriding the Northern boast of a love of freedom, pointed to the fact that the advocates of the Northern cause regarded the suspension of the writ as the best proof of the existence of liberty. Let the South shun the criticism. But the question may be asked, suppose no existing law provides a penalty for certain invasions of our rights, what remedy should be adopted? We answer unhesitatingly seek the remedy rather in the amendment of the law, the passage of new enactment, but never in the suspension of the law itself.

The subject is so full that there yet remains many other points which remain to be discussed. We might point out the distinction between the writ itself and the privilege of the writ; we might discuss the constitutionality of the present act; we might express its features in the vague and indefinite expressions which its authors have empoyed, but we are content. We have endeavored to show that the *habeas corpus* act is the most important law known to jurisprudence—that a suspension of its privilege was unnecessary—that it was with reluctance this power of suspension was given to Congress—that it can result in no good to the cause at home, but may in much harm—that it is calculated to injure us abroad, and that for the evils which it is intended to suppress, there are other and better remedies.

It is always with regret that we are compelled to differ from our representatives, and in disapproving their course on this question, we do so with reluctance. We have a strong and an abiding hope that the President in his wisdom, will never exercise the power with which he has been entrusted. We cannot but think that the act was hastily passed, and that the reflection which time has allowed will induce the Chief Magistrate of this free republic, whose course has hitherto proved him to be a statesman of the most exalted patriotism, to strictly abstain from its enforcement. And we cannot close this article without expressing the hope that the first act which the new Congress will feel that it owes to the country, to the great principles involved in this mighty struggle for liberty, and to all the anticipations of the future, will be the instant and immediate repeal of the law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

GENERAL MORGAN AND HIS COMMAND.

General John Morgan left Richmond last Friday to repair to the remains of his command. There have been various speculations as to the objects of his visit here; and it is freely reported that the Richmond authorities have treated him with but little justice and, perhaps, some jealousy. We regret to say that there is some foundation for these painful rumors.

It is a fact not generally known to the public that Morgan's old brigade has been stripped of two of its finest regiments, and that the command of this popular leader, from whom so much was expected, does not now number more than five hundred men. The occasion of this reduction of his force was to make Colonel Grigsby a brigadier, whose regiment, at the time of his appointment, is said not to have numbered more than seventy-three men; and so two regiments were detached from the old brigade of Morgan to make up a command for Grigsby.

The circumstances under which this brigade was recruited were peculiar. The men were enlisted, one by one, by Morgan himself, within the enemy's lines in Kentucky, and they took voluntary service with him, when there was nothing to compel them to go into the Confederate army. In this way Morgan raised, by independent and individual exertion in Kentucky, 3,000 men, and might have raised ten or twelve thousand but for the interference of the Confederate authorities, who claimed that the recruits should be turned over to Kirby Smith, and thus embarrassed the personal influence of Morgan in Kentucky. But the men that he did gather very naturally considered that they were to serve under their chosen leader, especially as the command was the fruit of his individual exertions. We learn that every officer and every man of the two regiments that have been separated from the brigade have protested against the action of the government, have signed a petition to be restored to their old command, and resent the idea of being made a mere convenience for the personal prefermets of the President. It was to enforce this appeal and represent its justice that Gen. Morgan recently visited Richmond, and we are deeply pained to hear that he has left here, not only without reparation, but without even those common attentions of civility which require that letters respectfully addressed to the public, authorities should be answered. Gen. Morgan's magnanimity has not left him under the circumstances, and he has gone back to his small comm and, resolved to render what service he can, however the measure of his usefulness or the justice of his claims may have been circumscribed by the authorities.

One word more of Gen. Morgan's affairs with the bureaucracy of Richmond. There have been published at various times the circumstances of the captivity of himself and comrades in felon's cells, and the tortures of the convict driver's dungeon. Many of Morgan's men are yet suffering and dying in this captivity. Why should the enemy be permitted to treat brave and honorable prisoners as felons and dogs? In Morgan's four different raids through Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, not one act of cruelty was ever committed by his command; private property was respected on the march; and never did Confederate soldiers earn better a title to the honorable consideration of the enemy.

In September of last year Lieut. Col. Alston visited Richmond to lay before the authorities the conditon of our prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary, and to suggest some mode of retaliation. He discharged his mission with intelligence and emphasis. Days, weeks, months have passed since then, and the authorities have never uttered a syllable or crooked a finger in the matter. Now we hear that Gen. Morgan himself has renewed the appeal in a letter addressed directly to the President himself. We shall see what comes of it, if it has not already gone to the waste-basket.—*Examiner*.

UNDISMAYED AND BELLIGERENT ASPECT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

The first fact which falls under my observation, without which it would be impossible for any one to form an accurate estimate of the temper and resources of the Southern people, is the readiness with which they comply with the arbitrary orders of an absolute government, and the self-sacrificing with which they accept the heaviest burdens. Whether this absolute devotedness to a wrong cause originates in the loftiest aspirations or in the blindest prejudices, not to say in the most cruel of all the passions, is not for me to say, my provinces being simply to relate facts and not to investigate moral causes. But that such is the state of public sentiment in nearly all parts of the South, not only eyewitnesses but evidence of an unquestionable character abundantly prove.

I could mention hundreds of facts in which the self-sacrificing spirit to which I have just alluded, has manifested itself in its loftiest forms. The hundreds of women who have sent their husbands and sons to the battle-field; the hundreds of widows who have parted with their last boy, their only support; the hundreds of citizens who have given their last dollar; the hundreds of ladies who have given up their last jewels, and the hundreds of ministers who have shouldered the musket during the last month in defence of the sacred soil, are as many evidences in support of my assertion. There is a Captain of a regiment, Mr. Chatard, sending five hundred dollars to a Sister of Charity for the relief of the sick and wounded; there is an Alabama brigade re-enlisting with the oath that they will live on bread alone, and go barefooted, rather than leave the flag under which they have fought during the last three years; here I meet the face of an old acquaintance, Howell Cobb, proposing to sell the government thirty thousand pounds of bacon, and forty thousand bushels of corn, at its own price; further, Wade Hampton, the wealthiest citizen of South Carolina, sending an order for all his money, his slaves and his estates to Jeff Davis. Add to this the farmers pouring the crops into the government granaries, the planters turning their cotton and rice to its credit, the people cheerfully giving up eight hundred millions of dollars of their hard wrought earnings, to be converted into bonds bearing a low interest, the payment of which is by no means certain, and consenting to be burdened with a new issue half as large; and you will have a feint idea of the spirit of devotedness and self-sacrifice which now animates the South. This is not a fanciful, but real picture, rather below than above truth.

MARRIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. N. W. Wilson, Mis. MARY V. HARGRAVE and WILLIAM R. KENAN, Esq., of Kenansville.

Obituary Notice.

Died of Consumption, at his late residence, in Wake county, September 9th, 1863, NEEDHAM BRYAN, Sr., in the sixty-first year of his age. For upwards of thirty years he had been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church and had for many years served in the capacity of Deacon. He left a deeply stricken wife and several children to mourn their irreparable loss; they mourn not as those who have no hope, for he fought a good fight; he finished his course; he kept the faith and has entered into the joys of the Lord.

In his character were the Christian graces blended—in his death the neighborhood has lost one of its brightest ornaments and the Church one of its most consistent members. A kind and indulgent father, devoted husband, excellent neighbor, good master and esteemed friend has gone

Where the chrystal arches ring
To join the saints and angels,
Sing praises to our King.

During his illness he bore his afflictions with christian fortitude, and requested his Church to remember him at the Throne of Grace; but his disease grew worse day after day, and though every attention was paid him which kindness, love and medical skill suggested, all were unavailing to stay the stern hand of death. His feeble constitution already much impaired by the war continued to sink under the burden of disease and trouble until his ransomed spirit took its eternal flight.

His bereaved family has our heartfelt sympathy for we knew him well and can testify to his many inimitable virtues. The household he blessed through his long life is left desolate and the loved ones think of his departure with sadness, but through their tears of gloom, precious hope betokens a happy meeting in a brighter and better world. Six of his brave and worthy sons have volunteered in their country's service. At Gettysburg one fell on the field, another was captured by the enemy and since then another has died in camp of typhoid fever. He was deeply concerned about his children and spoke often of them on his death bed. They can never forget their dear pious father, who set them the great example of christian pilgrimage.

He cannot come to us,
But we can go to him.

We trust that they will imitate his virtues; and when they are called their spirits may be freed from all the sorrows of earth to dwell where the tramp of the warrior and the clangor of arms will be heard no more forever. May He who doeth all things well, comfort the dear wife and give her grace to bear her many troubles in her declining years.

"Dearest Father thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us
He can all our sorrows heal.

"Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

Biblical Recorder, Advocate, Spirit of the Age and Confederate, please copy.

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